

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

NEW SERIES—NO. 19.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

IN ADVANCE

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY MORNING, MAY, 12, 1825.

[VOL. XXXIX]



BY AUTHORITY.

[PUBLIC ACT]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five:

For compensation to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, their officers and clerks, in addition to the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the act of the fifteenth day of December last, sixty-four thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing, and all other, incidental and contingent expenses, of both Houses of Congress, sixty-five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the salary of the Librarian, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of the 20th of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to one mechanist, per act of twenty-sixth of May: one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, seven hundred dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expenses of printing the laws, and for extra copying of papers, twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, including four hundred dollars short appropriated for one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation of one clerk, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the first Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor of the Treasury, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, thirteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For one additional clerk, employed per act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars in full of all allowances.

For the contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For repairing building and yard of the General Post Office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to extra clerks in the General Post Office, since the first of January, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to clerks in said office, per act of twenty-sixth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, five thousand six hundred dollars.

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## Communications.

LANCASTERIAN EDUCATION.  
The remarks of Mr. Dickinson on the principles, progress, & effects of this system of teaching—concluded from our last.

### PUNISHMENTS.

The forfeiture of merit tickets and confinement after school hours are the principal punishments used. Immediately after the good scholars are called up and rewarded, the report of the bad ones (many) from the monitor general is called over.

The talkers, players and idlers, are sentenced to half an hour confinement for each time that they are reported guilty of either of the above offences.

Scholars who come late to school, that is, a quarter of an hour after it is opened, are confined half an hour also, unless they have been detained by their parents; a boy is appointed to write down the names of those who come in after that time: this list is called the *report of late scholars*. In all cases however the parties may be excused from confinement, if they are in possession of merit tickets, by forfeiting them at the rate of one ticket for every half hour detention. Those who are reported *Truants*, are reproved, exhorted, and confined by their teacher as their case may require; their names are written down and called over at the close of every school-time for a month. This is called the *Truant-list*. It is considered a great disgrace by the pupils to have their names on this list.

In the division of pupils who have been once reported, each is required to pay a ticket; those twice reported two tickets, &c.

As it sometimes happens that a scholar is reported by the monitor-general of order, and by the monitors-general of reading, and arithmetic, during the same school-time it is found most convenient to call up those reported by each monitor-general, separately, and to dismiss one report before another is called for.

Monitors of Division pay two tickets for each offence reported against them.

Monitors of classes forfeit a pay-ticket for each offence.

General-monitors have a part of their weekly pay suspended by their teacher, for inattention or misconduct.

Truants pay four tickets for each school-time neglected.

Disobedience to monitors, forfeits four tickets.

Disobedience of subordinate monitors to superiors or monitors six tickets.

Partiality in monitors, or false reports, eight tickets.

Every pupil who considers himself aggrieved by his monitor is at liberty to appeal to the teacher, at the time of its being called up, previous to dismissing the school; both monitor and the accused are allowed to call up witnesses in their own defense, and after examination, sentence is passed by the teacher. If the pupil is in the right, it is dismissed, and the accuser punished as he deserves; but in the case of groundless appeal, the appellant is sentenced to a longer confinement.

Those who are to be confined after school hours, are constantly employed in writing on their slates the words of their class; and if they are idle or disorderly, they are reported again at the next meeting.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE CLASSES.

Class No. 1. consists of pupils who are imperfectly or not at all acquainted with the alphabet, and are seated next the teacher's stand; these have a desk with sand, in a space five inches wide, the whole length of the desk, on which they trace the letters, from an example pointed to by the monitor of this class. Writing the letters gives them a perfect knowledge of it. As the monitor pronounces aloud "write A," and points with his pointer to the letter to be traced; and so on through the whole alphabet; all write together, the monitor examines the whole performance, and the pupil who has excelled, has a label, printed "first pupil" placed on his breast, by the monitor. The operation is continued and whatever pupil excels in the execution, the badge of merit is removed to him; the pupils go through this exercise a great many times in a day.

To discover the effect of the foregoing exercise on the memory, the class is led out by divisions to half circles traced on the floor and a lesson of the alphabet printed in large type, hung against the wall in the half circle; the monitor stands in the most convenient situation for the pupils to see and read; he points with a pointer to a letter, if the first pupil pronounces right, he retains his place, if not the monitor says, "the next;" if he does not, he goes on in succession through the whole number; the monitor never correcting an error, till the whole class have been exercised.

When any of Class No. 1. is perfect in writing the alphabet they are passed after examination by the teacher to the second class.

They here commence writing on slates, words or syllables of two letters, at the dictation of the monitor of this class; such as if, of, &c. without having the letters pointed to by their monitor; thus proving the knowledge they have acquired in the first class.

This class is to all the other classes in the school are led out to the half circles to a lesson adapted to the knowledge they are supposed to have acquired; they first read and spell, *looking at the lesson*; the monitor after some exercise in this way, takes down the lesson, turns it so the pupils cannot see it, and spells them by rote; always attending to the rule as it respects merit, as in the former class. The perfect pupils are reported and progressed to No. 3rd.

Class 3rd. write and spell words or syllables of three letters. Class 4th write and spell words or syllables of four letters. Class 5th write and spell monosyllables generally. Class 6th write and spell disyllables. Class 7th write and spell trisyllables. Class 8th words of four syllables and polysyllables, generally including words similar in sound, but of different import in their significations, &c.

All the classes are grammatically arranged.

There are two writing divisions in the classes. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, classes write on slates, the eighth on paper; and it is a very extraordinary fact, that the pressure required in writing on slates, does not in the least, operate against the pupils writing as correctly, and equally well on paper.

The pupils learn to read at the same time they learn to write—and as they are classed for their proficiency in reading and spelling, it frequently occurs, that, in the first introduction, pupils are found who read and spell well enough for the 7th class, but cannot write a letter. The monitor or the class places these near him at the desk, and teaches them to write the alphabet from examples, within their view; by this plan pupils have been capable of writing in a very short time.

### ARITHMETIC.

Class 1st. As soon as the scholars are advanced to the sixth class in reading and spelling, they are put into the first division of Arithmetic; in this the pupils learn to make and combine figures as introductory to addition. They are taught the addition by repeatedly writing it on their slates, at the dictation of their monitor, and repeating it in their circles. The monitor proceeds to make them read thus pointing at the lesson.

First pupil 1 and 1 are 2  
Second do. 1 and 2 are 3  
Third do. 1 and 3 are 4

And so on through the whole table; he then points to a combination.

First pupil 3 and 5 are 8  
Second do. 5 and 7 are 12  
Third do. 7 and 3 are 10

Repeating this, and increasing the numbers of com-

bination till they are perfect; he afterwards says loud enough to be heard by the whole division—Monitor 1 and 1; first pupil answers, are 2  
1 and 2 second do. do. are 3  
3 and 5 third do. do. are 8  
And all the numbers as before, changing the question to the pupil. The bauges and tickets of merit are strictly attended to, to excite emulation.

*Note.*—The reader will remark, that, in the first operation the pupil reads the lesson, in the second writes it, and in the last his knowledge is put to the proof.

Additional, as all the other rules in arithmetic, are taught first by dictation; the monitor of every class is furnished with an example and key suited to the progress his division has made; he first dictates the sum line by line, then explains the mode of, working by reading a key he holds in his hand; the pupils write the whole on their slates; when the performance is finished, the monitor says, show slates; the whole division turn them to the view of the monitor, he examines whether it corresponds with the example, and corrects the errors.

In the first operation the pupils are told what they have to accomplish, but to discover the impression made on their memory by this mode, they are taken out to the semi-circles round the wall of the room. An example and key are hung on the wall; the pupils have their slates and pencils, the first pupil dictates the first line, which they all write, the next pupil the second line, the third the third line, which they all write, till the whole is completed; their monitor now takes down the key and the pupils work the sum without assistance.—All errors are corrected by the monitor. He that performs correctly takes precedence and the badge of merit in due order.

The whole of the Arithmetical rules are taught in the same way.

It must be obvious to every reflecting mind, that oral teaching is most likely to engage the attention and fix instruction on the memory. The best scholars find their memories more forcibly impressed by a practical lecture than by reading an elaborate treatise; and when the substance of a lecture is committed to writing by the hearer, the impression becomes indelible.

It is presumed the preceding outlines will furnish a pretty correct idea of the method laid down by Mr. Lancaster, but there are essential minutiae which the limits of this sketch is not designed to embrace, and if the reader wishes to be acquainted with them, the books published by Mr. Lancaster will give him all the detail for the formation and conduct of a school. Those who wish to become qualified to teach on the system will find it indispensably necessary to enter a school of the kind and apply the theory to practice, under the guidance of a skilful teacher.

### THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

2 Class are taught Simple Addition.  
3 do. Subtraction.  
4 do. Multiplication.  
5 do. Division.  
6th 7th and 8th classes Compound rules.  
10th or higher classes Practice. Rule of Three and as much of the higher branches as their stay in school will admit.

### Mode of Examining Pupils in Arithmetic.

The Monitor-General takes down on a slate, the names of the pupils that he observes, in the discharge of his official duty, to distinguish themselves while ciphering in divisions. He also enquires of the monitor of each division, if he has any pupils qualified for examination, and if any he takes down the names of those reported. When the business of the school closes, the Monitor-General communicates to the teacher the names of those reported. Next day, in the course of the time appointed to ciphering, these pupils are called up and examined by the teacher. All the pupils reported from the first class, are called up at the same time, and questioned on their knowledge of the addition table. Those who show a sufficient knowledge of it, receives an examination ticket, and pass immediately to the second class.

The pupils from the second class are next called up, and have an example in simple addition dictated to them by their teacher, standing in a situation that they cannot copy from each other. The pupils who work this example readily and correctly, receive an examination ticket, and are promoted to the third class.

The pupils from the other classes, are examined in a similar way.

### PROGRESSION OF THIS SYSTEM.

England, Scotland, and Ireland (in face of opposition from the ecclesiastic establishments of two of those countries) have several hundred schools on this system; and hundreds of thousands of youth educating in them. To give a bare outline of its progress in these countries would fill a volume.

In 1815 France incorporated this system with her national establishments, funds were appropriated for its extension through her departments, and in the short space of twelve months from its introduction; seventy-eight schools were opened by authority of government; twenty-seven departments and forty corporations had received or requested teachers; a number of individuals had founded schools of three, four and five hundred pupils each.

Germany, Switzerland, and the extended empire of Russia had received it; and to the shores of the Ganges, the coast of Africa, to the West Indies, and Otaheitean Isles, teachers had been sent and schools opened. Hottentots, and native Africans have been taught the system; schools have been formed on the borders of Cafraria; and many parts of the United States have large schools. Pennsylvania has incorporated it among her literary institutions, the large towns and cities throughout all our country have received it. The city and neighbourhood about Philadelphia have upwards of thirty establishments. The cities of New-York, Albany, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria, Richmond, the Borough of Norfolk, New-Orleans, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Wheeling, and many others have large schools. To them I may add the institution of the University of Pennsylvania, which has a large number of students, and the large towns and cities throughout all our country have received it.

The pupils from the other classes, are examined in a similar way.

### THE ARRANGEMENT OF CLASSES.

Class No. 1. consists of pupils who are imperfectly or not at all acquainted with the alphabet, and are seated next the teacher's stand; these have a desk with sand, in a space five inches wide, the whole length of the desk, on which they trace the letters, from an example pointed to by the monitor of this class. Writing the letters gives them a perfect knowledge of it. As the monitor pronounces aloud "write A," and points with his pointer to the letter to be traced; and so on through the whole alphabet; all write together, the monitor examines the whole performance, and the pupil who has excelled, has a label, printed "first pupil" placed on his breast, by the monitor. The operation is continued and whatever pupil excels in the execution, the badge of merit is removed to him; the pupils go through this exercise a great many times in a day.

To discover the effect of the foregoing exercise on the memory, the class is led out by divisions to half circles traced on the floor and a lesson of the alphabet printed in large type, hung against the wall in the half circle; the monitor stands in the most convenient situation for the pupils to see and read; he points with a pointer to a letter, if the first pupil pronounces right, he retains his place, if not the monitor says, "the next;" if he does not, he goes on in succession through the whole number; the monitor never correcting an error, till the whole class have been exercised.

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And so on through the whole table; he then points to a combination.

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And all the numbers as before, changing the question to the pupil. The bauges and tickets of merit are strictly attended to, to excite emulation.

*Note.*—The reader will remark, that, in the first operation the pupil reads the lesson, in the second writes it, and in the last his knowledge is put to the proof.

In the Brough school in England, Africans have in eighteen months been able to write nearly as well as any person and passed through all the arithmetic classes. These are probably now in Africa teaching their native brethren.

Ignorance is the palladium on which despotism is built. The principles of liberty cannot be put into practical effect, nor maintained in a country where the people are uneducated.

We have seen in our day the faint prospect of liberty to Europe, closed in despotism of the worst kind; and a nation, who could boast of having some of the most enlightened men in the world, degraded lower than her enemies could expect, through the ignorance of the great mass of her population.

Had the people of that country been educated as I hope they will be by the Lancasterian method, they had never suffered military or ecclesiastic despotism to shut up in darkness, the dawn which promised so glorious a day.

Baron de Gerando, who is one of the general directors of the system in France, says, it is only by knowledge communicated generally by this method of education, that the true principles of liberty can be understood, established and maintained.

The Republic of Sparta, amidst the dark ages of Idiocracy, preserved her liberty longer than any other state, through the establishment of schools.—The virtue of her citizens, and their efforts to preserve their principles, are named at this remote period, as examples for nations and individuals.

William H. Crawford Esq. (late Secretary of the Treasury) in a letter to his friend on the subject of education, after speaking of the obstacles this system would meet with in some countries, says, "It is in the United States alone that every useful and rational improvement, every rational effort to develop the human faculties can expect to meet with no obstructions from the government or people.—Here the highest degree of intellectual improvement of which human nature is susceptible, furnishes the surest guarantee of the perpetual duration of our political institutions."

In closing these brief remarks, I cannot help observing how consonant are the feelings of every person, acquainted with the system, or who at all examines it, in the adopting of schools on the plan.

\* There are pupils in large schools of different capacities, it cannot be expected that every one will make the same progress.

### FOR THE GAZETTE.

"O form, O place

"How often dost thou with thy case, thy habit  
"Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiser souls

"To thy fair seeming" Shakespeare.

It is a most extraordinary thing to see how men who boast of their superior talents, intelligence and independence, will, on the sudden accommodate their opinions to those in high places, and sacrifice their consistency, whenever a change is calculated to promote their political purposes.

When the late appellate tribunal of Kentucky decided that the Legislature had no right to modify the remedial system, so as to temper its severity with regard to debtors, the aristocratic party all united in approving the decision, although they could not concur in the argument by which the conclusion was obtained. It stripped the immediate representatives of the people of a power which they had exercised from the beginning of the government, and was therefore hailed as a triumph by those who consider every encroachment on the rights of the people as an acquisition in their favor. The power, according to them, to make remedial laws, involved the power over the obligation of contracts and the exercise of such power by State Legislatures was a violation of the Constitution of the United States—but now that the Supreme Court of the United States, in their recent decision on the Kentucky statutes have avowed the doctrine that the courts and not the states have the right to make the remedial laws which are to govern the tribunals, the exercise of the vast dominion over contracts which influences the whole fortunes of a country, is no longer unconstitutional.

This authority was too great, it seems, to be conceded to the representatives of the people, but now that the court has assumed it, it diminishes to nothing. The aristocratic party are now in the minority, and are therefore called the "minority party." The great object with which they had contended is to diminish the influence of the people by diminishing the power of the state legislatures. The decision of the late appellate court advanced this purpose, inasmuch as it denied to them the authority of passing remedial laws; but the opinion of the supreme court in denying the

which it formerly had in that of the ancient provinces, its action, in this respect, has been almost null, and will be so until the Supreme Court be instituted by a law designating the number and local relations of the District, and Circuit Judges, and prescribing rules for territorial tribunals, and the federal district. Notwithstanding this, the end of justice has been effected as far as possible, and the citizens can complain only of the vices of legislation, and of those introduced by the degrading indolence of the Spanish Governors. The prisons and houses of correction have had the fate of the times; but I do not despair of rendering them useful, without increasing the affliction of the delinquents.

The Mexican army, which gathered so many laurels, has considerably improved in its discipline. It is to be completed; and that now in existence is well armed, in proportion to the arms contracted for, in order to raise the army according to the dictates of our situation and of law. The Secretary of War and Marine will elucidate my exertions in this branch. The system happily adopted, confides the internal administration to the people and to its local authorities. The government, within its orbit, has undertaken to cut off state abuses; and in this, the patriotic laws begin to unfold their beneficent activity. This will be explained by the Secretary of the Interior.

In all the free countries of the universe, wishes formed for the consolidation of the Mexican Independence; and, as soon as they are enabled to calculate the immense force which union has given to our individual and collective prosperity, I am persuaded, gentlemen, that they will admit us to the rank of independent and Sovereign nations.

And is this the People, who, for three centuries, was under a ridiculous administration, a wretched government? The Mexicans, deprived of an equitable system, and after having suffered above the limits of human forbearance, broke off their connexion with the metropolis. Our villages burnt, our properties invaded, prisons continually full; grief, despair, and death, perpetually hanging over our heads; such were the terrors, such the characters that stamped with fire and blood the freedom we now enjoy. In recovering our rights, and when the strong arm was uplifted for the glory of the country, we gave

remarkable examples of moderation. Our detractors, now defeated, admire, if for once they can be called just, the empire of the amiable disposition of the Mexican nation, and its more philanthropic system of legislation and government. Citizens of both Houses of the general Congress of the heroic Mexican nation! Let not the triumphs of the Revolution be lost to us! Let the satellites of the despotic power give as a tribute to the ideas of the age and to the progress of civilization in America, the testimonials of its forged and tardy repentance! Let your ardent zeal for the Constitution, your constant love of country and liberty; your wisdom and energy, facilitate the inestimable felicity of elevating the MEXICAN UNITED STATES to that high pitch of greatness, decreed by the supreme arbiter of destinies! I have done."

#### REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"The Mexican Republic, that beloved country, which, although it broke off foreign yoke, has not yet been enabled to gather the fruit of so many sacrifices heroically made to obtain felicity, has, within that space, received the sacred charter which sanctions its rights, restores her to the great sphere of independent nations, and opens to her the high way to that opulence and prosperity which nature has designed. The nation has, in fact, sworn to the expected constitution; but, what an immense latitude between the oath and its observance. Inclinations, habits, opinions, the fatal result of so many ages of darkness and servitude, are obstacles which can be conquered by the docility and remarkable genius of Mexicans; the vast materials for the exertions of experience, for the display of knowledge and for the sacrifice even of life, should honor require it; for such sacrifices can be demanded of those who have the honor to govern the nation, the General Congress and President of the Mexican United States.

No Constitution, however wisely combined, can stifle the existence of parties in a popular government; they are the offsprings of liberty; and determined to support our independence in this point alone, we are unanimous; for our honor precludes the belief, that any can dissent to this, or that there exists one single individual who does not feel indignant at the idea of foreign servitude or dependence; unanimous only, I repeat, in this point, we shall have to struggle with opinions from the moment that they will arise from incidents which we must tolerate to a certain degree; and inasmuch as the law, without destroying the passions, leads them towards right; thus the government, without being enabled to shun altogether actions and re-actions, or master the ebb and tide of opinion, has, for its difficult and sublime duty, to balance, moderate, and regulate those movements in such manner, as that their jarring eventuate in the peace, the justice, and the reciprocal benefit of both.

The federal republic, composed of so many and various elements, is a complicated machinery, whose action requires so much precision, so much delicacy in its direction, that it is reserved to superior understandings. But the Congress and President have an infallible support. In order to fulfil their great trust, they can meet, and even surpass the expectation of those whose confidence they possess: they may render their fame adored, placing it on a line with that of Solo, Lock, Penn, Washington, and the other benefactors of mankind. In virtue alone is to be found that supporter in that republican virtue, that knows how to lose sight of its personal interest, whose ambition looks up to the public good, and which can distinguish through the clouds of passion, at a clear and perspicuous glance, the path that leads to public felicity. The heart of every Mexican expands at the idea that such will be the guide, the luminary, the soul of its Congress and President. This virtue shall identify itself with their opinions, will gather their votes, dictate their statutes, render them indefatigable, and will concentrate their strength to secure to the country its liberty and the accumulation of the advantages it deserves.

You are going to exhibit to Mexico and to the world, a sublime spectacle in your rectitude, purity, efficacy, and unanimity: and soon you will deserve from your country and posterity, the ap-

plause and tribute due to the sons of Republican virtue. You will be the source from which shall flow on all classes of the Anahuac Society that equitable spirit of benevolence, that characterizes and supports good governments.

A vast and luminous career is open before you, and at its end is prospectively seen the majestic and safe march of the Federal Republic of Mexico, the friendly nations, (and all ought to be so) allied to her, Asia and Europe at her side, connected by important and pacific relations, and felicity dispensing by the hand of Mexico its treasures and lights to the inhabitants of the universe.

By a happy coincidence you are going to direct its council, at probably the most important time when each instant is critical, each conjuncture decisive; when the new institutions are on the point of breaking off their course, emerging from the obstructions and ruins heaped by despotism and its ministers, by ignorance, and fear; and when their irresistible current is to be directed by you, between two precipices, created by slavery and anarchy. To you belongs the fulfilling of the pledges given by our constitution, and to prove to other nations that the Mexicans are not only able to reconquer their liberty, but moreover to allot to themselves the most permanent and wise institutions; that it has within itself the means to cause itself to be respected and looked upon with admiration by others; and that, lastly, it is capable of completing the remarkable work of its felicity, as inspired by providence. Such must be the result of the virtue that animates the Congress and President of the Mexican Republic."

The President of the Republic then withdrew, and the President of the House of Representatives proclaimed that "The General Constitutional Congress opens to-day, the 1st January, 1825."

The House then adjourned.

#### THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.....MAY, 12, 1825.  
TERMS: THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

**Rail Roads.**—Mr. Nicholas Woods a man of great practical experience on the subject, and coadjutor of Mr. Stevenson (says a London Paper,) is preparing a complete treatise upon rail roads, accompanied by a great variety of original experiments on Steam Carriages, and by drawings &c. The work will be ready early in April, and is likely to satisfy public curiosity.

A new era seems also to have commenced in our Steam boat History. For the use of passengers, tow boats are attached to steam boats, by which means the accommodation for passengers may be so far detached from the steam works, as not only to render them entirely safe from the bursting of boilers as well as any accidents from snags &c. but out of the disagreeable sound of the steam works.

By consent on the part of the friends of the people; the following gentlemen are nominated to be voted for, as Senator and Representatives for the county of Fayette in the next General Assembly of the State: viz:

WALTER BULLOCK, for Senator,  
Genl. JOHN M. MC CALLA, Genl. JAMES DUDLEY, and Capt. THOMAS A. RUSSELL, for the house of Representatives.

#### LAFAYETTE.

The latest information we have is, that Gen. Lafayette would leave Nashville on the 7th inst, and that it is probable he is at this time in Louisville, and will be here on Monday next.

The numbers signed "LAFAYETTE," which have been published in the Kentucky Gazette, will in short time be published in pamphlet form.

**GENERAL LA FAYETTE!!!**  
At a meeting of the General Committee of Arrangement and Preparation at Mrs. Keen's Inn, on this day, according to notice.

The proposition to attempt having a dinner by subscription for General Lafayette and the multitude of persons expected to meet him here, was again maturely and most respectfully considered, and although the committee feel duly sensible of the liberality of many gentlemen in favour of such a course, it was unanimously resolved to be impracticable at the present time.

It was further Resolved, That Major General James Shelby, accompanied by his staff, and Messrs Dudley, Robb, Richardson, Meridith and Combs, be appointed a sub-committee for the purpose of receiving General Lafayette at the county line; and directed to greet him on behalf of the citizens and tender him their congratulations on his safe arrival among them. Said sub-committee will also invite him to partake of a public dinner.

Resolved, That the Marshal of the day be requested to furnish a military escort to said sub-committee, which will again come under his command, so soon as General Lafayette shall be met by the town Procession, as heretofore arranged.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee make the necessary detail of duty, for each member of the General Committee during the time of General Lafayette's continuation in the county.

Resolved, That the several Editors of newspapers in Lexington be requested to publish these proceedings.

JOHN FOWLER, Ch'm.  
Test. LESLIE COMBS  
May 11, 1825.

**TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.**  
MAY 2, 1825.

Charles Humphreys, Edmund Bullock, Elisha Warfield John W. Hunt, & James Trotter, were appointed a Committee to invite General Lafayette to visit the University.

W. MACBEAN, Clerk to the  
B. of T. of T. U.

The important discussion of the supreme court of the United States at the March term 1825 in the case WAYMAN vs SOUTHDARD & STAR, delivered by the chief Justice, is published in the *Commentator* of the 30th ult. This decision occupies seven and a half columns in that paper, and is two voluminous for ours a present; we

therefore give the following as the substance of that decision, taken from the *Argus* of the 5th inst.

#### JUDICIAL USURPATION.

In the last commentator we read a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which if we correctly understand it, carries judicial power a step beyond any conception which we have hitherto entertained of it. It declares that the execution laws of the states prescribed by Congress to the Federal Courts in 1799, where these in existence in the several states, and that the federal courts may not only alter them as they think proper, but in the new states make an entire system of execution laws for themselves! This power they extend not only to the form of executions, but to their substance; not to the mode of levying them only but to the species of property to be levied on. If this is not an assumption of legislative power we know not what legislative power is. It must change in a great degree the tenures on which property is held, and overturn the polity of the states. Land is exempt in Virginia; but the Federal Courts may direct it to be sold. Tools of trade, certain beds, a plough-horse &c. are exempt in Kentucky; but the Federal Courts may direct them all to be sold. In fine, by this principle, the people are to be subjected to two systems of execution laws, one springing from their own legislature and the other from the federal courts. While we vindicate ourselves at home, let us keep an eye upon the other member of the judicial Holy Alliance which sends its edicts from beyond the mountains. They assume to do what congress never dared to do to pass a system of execution laws independent of those of the states. Shall we suffer Judges to assume a power for the exercise of which we would instantly turn out our representatives? They would not dare it, were they not confident of security in life office. But they may be reached.

We are credibly informed that a certain picpocket, well known to the police in this city, is following General Lafayette in his southern and western tour. As his appearance is that of a gentleman, and his talents of no ordinary character, it would be surprising if his success should not be very considerable.

**New York.** April 23.—Captain Scott, of the Governor Von Scholten, informs that eleven of the pirates captured by the Grampus, and carried into Porto Rico, had been condemned and shot.

We learn from Peter Gallineau, Esq. a passenger in the Governor Von Scholten, from St. Thomas, who left Cumana on the 18th ultimo, that all was quiet in Peru. Transports were fitted out at Lima to carry the prisoners to Havana. The Asia 74, and a Spanish brig of War were to accompany them.

**Norfolk**, April 20.—Captain Hall of the brig Exchange, arrived yesterday, informs that seventeen pirates taken by the United States schooner Grampus, had been tried and condemned to suffer death at St. Thomas, and the day appointed for their execution, which as well as he recollects, was last Wednesday.

**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**  
To the Stockholders of the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company.

Nearly one hundred shares having been subscribed or promised to be taken in the Stock of the Company in the year 1824, and donations having been tendered to the Institution to the amount of above six hundred dollars Commonwealth. The President and Directors, selected after much enquiry, a fine lot of nine and three-fourth acres on Main Street, belonging to Mr. Joseph Megowan, and purchased the same at the rate of one hundred dollars in specie per acre, payable within five years, with a small rent of two and a half dollars per acre, until payment.

Meantime the two first installments of \$10 on each share were called for, and partly paid; but owing to the lenity of the board, some subscribers were suffered to be in arrears and are still so as yet, notwithstanding some exertions in collecting; and a few shares promised to be taken, have not yet been effectually secured. These disappointments induced the board of Directors to delay the cultivation of the lot, from Christmas when it was in their possession till the 15th of March, and even once to resolve not to begin until \$1000 in silver should be collected; owing to an estimate of expenses for this year. But having since ascertained that this sum could be collected before it was actually wanted, and the appropriations for the year having been reduced, the Garden was begun to be put in cultivation on the 15th of March, as any further delay would have occasioned the loss of a whole year. Since that time less than a third of the sum collected have been spent, within six weeks about 3000 Trees and Shrubs have been planted, a vineyard begun, the whole garden laid out, the existence of a quarry and spring in the lot ascertained, and about three acres put in complete cultivation, by sowing or planting therein upwards of 150 kinds of Medical, and horticultural plants and vegetables, among which some valuable foreign grains; Donations of the amount of about one hundred dollars have also been actually received. Such are already the prospects of the Garden that a dividend of six per cent on the sums expended or to be expended, has already been offered; but not yet accepted by the board.

Resolved, That the Marshal of the day be requested to furnish a military escort to said sub-committee, which will again come under his command, so soon as General Lafayette shall be met by the town Procession, as heretofore arranged.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee make the necessary detail of duty, for each member of the General Committee during the time of General Lafayette's continuation in the county.

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To supply this, the memoir proposes the re-establishment of the rents on the manufacture of tobacco, which in 1808, yielded to Spain about four millions and a half; also the duties on gold and silver, in bullion and coin, and the suppression of some of the maritime custom-houses.—These are considered abundantly adequate to the purpose, and are warmly recommended, although there are said to be anticipations existing against the old system of the tobacco rents.

In the estimate of the different branches of the revenue, the whole amount of the duties on imports and exports, is rated at \$2,732,955; the avarails of the tobacco manufactory, on its present footing, at a little more than one million; the rent of the salines at \$68,000; that of the post offices at \$312,000; that of the lottery at \$95,000; the decimal rents of the five cathedrals at \$529,000; the decimal rents of the mitre of Mexico \$7,000; the foreign loans at 13,000,000, &c. &c. amounting as before stated, to above ten million five hundred thousand dollars.

**PIKE'S OFFICE.**

And that he has TICKET'S now for sale in several other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the Brilliant Prizes of which are to be found—

1 of 50,000 4 of 10,000

3 of 20,000 5 of 5,000

Independent of a Great Number of \$4000, \$3000, \$2500—\$2000—\$1000—\$500—&c. &c. &c.

15 Tickets from \$5 to \$10 only—and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States will receive the most prompt attention, if post paid, and addressed to

J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky.

Lex. May 12 1825—19-  
tf.

#### Queensware & China.

##### JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns

do. do. Tex. do. do.

Plates Twelfers & Muffins

do. Oval Dishes

do. Covered do. very handsome

do. Soup Tureens

do. Saucers

do. Bakers and Nappies

do. Mugs and Pitchers

do. Bowls, Basins and Flowers

do. Teapots, Sugars and Creams

do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers



## POETRY.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LA FAYETTE.

Myriads of voices rent the sky  
With deep and loud acclaim—  
The same that saw Riego die,  
And cursed his glorious name!  
When under foreign bayonets borne  
Madrid beheld her King return!

A cursed slavery's withering blight  
Had dimmed the free born soul—  
And over freedom's glorious light  
Its dark'ning shadows stole—  
'Twas then the coward slaves that hail'd  
The tyrant—who their fetters mail'd!

France strew'd her lilies on the gale,  
And sent her children forth—  
The immortal violet, wither'd pale,  
Before the angry north—  
To meet in England's vassal train  
The King who fled the battle plain!

Think ye, their welcome was sincere,  
Their gallant Chief forgot!  
The Soldier's brow and Beauty's tear  
Told thousands wept his lot!  
But in their burning hearts comprest  
Their grief—and welcome'd with the rest!

In Albion, thousands shook the air—  
In revel hearts, and hands were met—  
And peers, and nobles gather'd fair  
To see the bauble diadem set  
Upon a brow that every crime  
Had blasted e'er its noon of prime!

Was it their hearts had ceased to beat  
To freedom's stirring call—  
That slavery damp'd bright valour's heat  
And spread the spirit's pall—  
No—they were brave—but felt 'twas vain,  
And reckless gaz'd upon their chain.

But THOU!—thy path is mid the free  
Where soars the Eagle bird to heaven—  
Such is the welcome meet for Thee  
Where tyrants manacles were riven,  
For in our glorious host, thy brand  
Smote the invaders of the land!

Oh! is not this worth all the tears  
That rust Ambition's ruthless blade,  
The gorgeous pomp—and dark'ning fears  
Around the bloodstain'd Throne array'd!  
Such, LAFAYETTE!—the hearts that claim  
To twine the garland of thy fame!

CLEON.

THE FARMER.

BY T. G. FESSENDER.  
Let monied bloodhounds roll in wealth,  
Let proud fools strut in state,  
My hands, my homestead and my health  
Place me above the great.

I never fawn, nor fid, nor feign,  
To please old Mammon's fri';  
But Independence still maintain  
On all beneath the sky.

Thus Cincinnatus at his plough,  
With more true glory shone,  
Than Caesar with his laurel bough,  
His palace and his throne.

Tumult, perplexity and care  
Are bold ambitions' lot,  
But those intruders never dare  
Disturb my peaceful cot.

Blest with fair competence, I find  
What monarchs never can,  
Health and tranquility of mind,  
Heaven's choicest gift to man.

The toil with which I till the ground,  
For exercise is meet—  
Is mere amusement which is crow'd  
With slumber soft and sweet.

But those who toil in pleasure's rounds,  
Sweet slumber soon destroy,  
Soon find on dissipation's grounds,  
A grave for every joy.

PUNNING.

Last summer two young gentlemen were looking out of a window into an adjoining yard, when one of them saw four or five negroes playing at cards. "Charles, I say, do not think that those fellows are fair players," "No replied C. I think they are a set of black-legs."

SMOKING.—"What harm is there in a pipe?" says young Puffwell. "None, that I know of," replies his companion, "except that smoking induces drinking—drinking induces intoxication—intoxication induces the bile—bile induces the jaundice—jaundice leads to dropsy—and dropsy terminates in death. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

DANDY.  
A fool who is vain of being the lady figure of some fashionable tailor and thinks the wealth of his wardrobe will conceal the poverty of his ideas; who like his long eared brother, in the lion's skin, he is easily betrayed.

SAM. FOOTE AND THE SCOLD.  
Sam. Foote being scolded one day severely, on some occasion, by a lady of not the most agreeable temper, he replied, "I have heard of tartar and brimstone, and by Jove, madam, you are the cream of one and the flower of the other."

A debtor being confined in jail, sent to his creditor to let him know that he had a proposal to make which he believed would be to their mutual benefit. The creditor called on him to hear it. "I have been thinking (said the former) that it is a very bad thing for me to be here, and to put you to the expence of one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. My being so chargeable to you has given me great uneasiness, for God knows what I may cost you in the end.—Therefore what I would propose is this: You shall let me out of jail, and allow me one dollar per week, and let the twenty-five cents go to discharging the debt."

NOTICE.

I DO hereby caution all persons in trading for certain notes payable to Daniel Woodman, as they were fraudulently obtained; and as said Woodman has not complied with the requisition contained in his deeds to me, I will not pay any of the notes unless compelled by law.

JOHN DORMAN.

May 5, 1825—12-3t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

## Horse Sporting.



THE subscriber, in Columbia, Adair County Ky. is now preparing and will have in complete order, by the 10th of April ensuing, the Columbia Turf, which is in sight of the Town. On this Turf will be run a match race on the second Thursday in May next (the 12th of the month) one mile and repeat for \$1400. Sampson Casky Esq. Florazel horse, against Andrew Barnet's Whip mare Spoil-letter. Several other races are contemplated. This turf is about the centre between Lexington, Nashville, Louisville and Huntsville; equal and by many said to be superior to the Lexington turf. It shall be kept in complete trim for fall and spring racing and being situated about the centre of those places mentioned (whereas the best running horses in the western country are to be found, he hopes to have the pleasure of seeing Gentlemen from those quarters with their fine horses, meet on the COLUMBIA TURF and there try their SPEED and BOTTOM.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

N. B. The Editors of the Frankfort Argus, Louisville Advertiser, Russellville Messenger, and Nashville Republican will be so good as to insert the above three times in their respective papers and forward the amount of their respective charges to me which shall immediately be paid or remitted.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

Columbia, Adair county Ky, March 28, 1825.

## Something Singular.

THAT is some person left at my shop about two years ago a large Circular bar, brass and iron; and something still more singular is, if the owner does not call and pay for the repairs and take it away I shall soon sell the same to pay myself for the repairs and this advertisement.

STEPHEN STURDIVANT.

Lex. April 15, 1825—16-4t.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va. WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street. Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25-tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS Lexington, April 6, 1825—15-tf.

## LAW NOTICE.

JOHN W. TIBBATS & J. O. HARRISON. HAVE in the Practice of the LAW in the Fayette Circuit Courts. Their Office is kept in the room immediately above the Office of the Clerk of the County court.

April 7, 1825—14-tf.

## J. M. PIKE,

WANTS TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex. Feb. 24, 1825—8-tf.

## OUT LOT TO LEASE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first Thursday of May by the subscribers, for the lease of Pottersland, an out lot belonging to the town, for a term of years.

JOSEPH LOGAN, 2 com of JOHN M. McCALLA, 5 Trustees.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—13-3t.

## Land and Negroes For Sale.

IN PURSUANCE to a decree of the circuit court of Fayette County Ky at their February Term 1825, obtained by petition of Peter Moore's heirs: The subscriber appointed by the said court commissioner, to carry into effect the said decree will proceed to sell, on Friday the 20th day of May 1825, two lots of land, one containing 47 acres and 32 poles the other 42 acres which land is situated in the county of Fayette on the waters of the North fork of Forkhorn, about ten miles North of Lexington.

## Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To grub and plough about 7 acres of ground. To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones. To lay about 100 cubic yards of a stone fence. To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around the ground.

To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load.

To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the Superintendent C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.

Feb. 3 1825—5-tf.

## REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESIDE BUSINESS in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825—6-4t.

## Book BINDING.

ALEX. DRENNAN & SONS, RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower markethouse, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place.

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours.

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the colour renewed.

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825—6-4t.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY FAYETTE CIRCUIT SCT, TERM 1825.

JOHN GORHAM, COMPLAINANT, vs. ABDOLM CAVINS'S heirs & others IN CHANCERY DEFENDANTS.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, William Armstrong and Polly his wife and Sally Self are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next June term and answer the complainant's bill the same shall be taken for confessed against them and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively agreeably to law.

A copy test

THOMAS BODLEY, c. f. c. (HICKEY, p. &.)

11—

LEXINGTON, MAY 16th 1824—20-tf.

FOR SALE

ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation; a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.

upper end of the market house.

LEXINGTON MAY 16th 1824—20-tf.

FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS, or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug 1824—37-tf.

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty percent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf.

Lancasterian Seminary.

TERMS of tuition in this seminary

are for the Alphabet, Orthography, Reading, and slate Writing, Eight Dollars in the currency of this State per Session of five months

For the above including paper writing,

Arithmetic, and Geography, Ten Dollars—One half to be paid in advance and the other half at the close of the session.

The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster.

Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic cards in this institution and those who may be engaged in the study of Geography will furnish their own books stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

Lexington April 7 1825—14-tf.

Principal.

Botanic Garden.

THE Shareholders in the Transylvania Botanic Garden Company are notified that the third Instalment of \$5 is due this month of April 1825; and that an election of a President, six Directors and a Treasurer is to take

place on the first Monday of May next (2d May), at which none can vote or be elected, unless they have paid all their instalments.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.

Secretary and Super-

## \$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into